

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6321

二月初二年戊戌光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1878.

號五月三英 港香

[Price 2d per Month.]

SHIPPING.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

ARRIVALS.
March 4, A.V. Franks, 3177, Hornandez,
Shanghai; March, Maids and General
Machinery Martineau.
March 4, J.A.M. Dutch, No. 395, Weber,
Saxon 27th February, Rhenish Salt.
Wm. Pritchett & Co.,
March 4, Amer. British str., S14, Drewes,
Shanghai 1st March, General D. La
Prére & Co.
March 4, Pava gunboat, Chinese gunboat,
Fly, from Foochow.
March 4, Pava, German brig 275 D. Lohrs,
Whampoa 2nd March, General Ed.
Schellmaass & Co.

CLEARANCES.
At the BARBERSHOP, WATER'S OFFICE,
LAWSON, 1st March, for East Ports.
Triton, British bark, for Foochow.
Anne, German bark, for Shanghai.
Hermes, German bark, for Nanchang.
Bulus, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Emperor, British steamer, for Manila.
Galatea, German steamer, for Singapore and
London.
George, British bark, for Chefoo.
Uzziel, British schooner, for Chefoo.

DEPARTURES.
March 4, Hans, German bark, for Chefoo.
March 4, Fu-tew, Chinese str., for Canton.
March 4, Marin, Ger. br., for Newchwang.
March 4, TAIWAN, British steamer, for Coast
Ports.
March 4, Nino, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per A.V. str., from Shanghai —
For Hongkong — Messrs. Mansfield, T. B.
Fitzgerald, and C. H. Clark, Esq., Mr. Mac
Fie, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boone and child,
Mr. and Mrs. Palmer's children and Chi
nese maid, Mr. and Mrs. Hartie Mrs. Chang
and child. Messrs. E. Mackintosh, Mo-ping
chang, Chang-yeh, E. Bachman, J. Keene,
Tao-tai-ye, Ya-ching, Chin-shih-yang, T. H.
Mitchell, and H. C. Sanders —
Per Java, str., from Saigon —
2 Chinese.
Per Amoy, str., from Shanghai —
1 European and 17 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Ningpo, str., for Shanghai —
50 Chinese.
Per Taiwan, str., for Coast Ports —
4 Europeans and 100 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Hormuz, for Nanchang —
2 Chinese.
Per Esquadrado, str., for Manila —
6 Europeans and 260 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German brig Per reports left Whampoa
on 2nd March. — The first day calm, and the last
day fine N. winds.

The French steamship Iro reports left
Shanghai on 1st March, and had very strong
N.E. monsoon.

The Dutch steamship Jero reports left Saigon
on 27th February, and had very strong N.E.
monsoon and very high seas; last two days rainy
and foggy weather.

The British steamship Amoy reports left
Shanghai on 1st March, and experienced calm
and fine weather to Thunbund — from thence to
port thick weather and moderate monsoon.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
10. Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.
11. Foochow, British steamer, from Hongkong.
15. Ajax, British steamer, from Tamsui.
15. Halibut, British steamer, from Tamsui.
15. Tern, British steamer, from Hongkong.
15. Louis Philippe, French bark, from Syon.
15. Carl Wilhelm, Ger. bark, from Cardiff.
15. Taiwan, British steamer, from Whampoa.
15. Tientsin, British steamer, from Whampoa.
15. Oscar Meyer, Ger. bark, from Cardiff.
20. Horatio, Ger. bark, from Keeling.
21. J. Friedrich, Ger. brig, from Sourabaya.
22. Nestor, British steamer, from Shanghai.
February — Daphne, British steamer, for Foochow.
12. Tai-ku, German bark, for Taku.
12. Diana, German brig, for Chefoo.
13. Alert, British schooner, for Taku.
14. Foochow, British steamer, for Shanghai.
15. Halibut, British steamer, for Hongkong.
15. King, British brig, for Hongkong.
15. Yacht, British steamer, for Hongkong.
15. Young, British steamer, for Foochow.
15. Rachel, British bark, for Taiwan.
15. Tientsin, British steamer, for Shanghai.
15. Taiwan, British steamer, for Foochow.
21. Fophilic, German brig, for Chefoo.
21. Norma, German bark, for Taiwan.
21. Oscar Meyer, German bark, for Foochow.

VEHICLES THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE
FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND
MANILA.

(For last half year.)

Prin. (a) ... 10 China Posts, Jan. 15
Doubt. (a) ... 15 China Posts, Jan. 15
Gems. ... 15 Shanghai, Jan. 15

VEHICLES EXPORTED TO HONGKONG
(Continued from page 15).

Chairs, ... 15 ... May 15
Cycles, ... 15 ... May 25
Barley-leaved, ... 15 ... New York, June 15
Northampton, ... 15 ... Baltimore, July 15
Tiger, ... 15 ... Naples, July 17
Hotspur, ... 15 ... Antwerp, Aug. 15
Vega, ... 15 ... Table Bay, Sept. 15
Andres, ... 15 ... Hamburg, Oct. 15
Forrest-Bell, ... 15 ... Hamburg, Oct. 15
Athena, British, ... 15 ... Hamburg, Oct. 25
Boudicca, ... 15 ... San Francisco, Oct. 25
Lodore, ... 15 ... London, Nov. 15
Johan Smit, ... 15 ... Cuxhaven, Nov. 15
Elizabeth Oslo, ... 15 ... Antwerp, Nov. 7
Jetie, ... 15 ... Penrith, Nov. 20
Mima, ... 15 ... Plymouth, Nov. 26
Norman, ... 15 ... Liverpool, Nov. 29
Goliath, ... 15 ... Flushing, Dec. 15
Dove, ... 15 ... London, Dec. 15
Sir Harry Parkes, ... 15 ... London, Dec. 15
Selby, ... 15 ... Cuxhaven, Dec. 15
Ulysses (a), ... 15 ... Liverpool, Jan. 15

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

L.A.N.E. CRAWFORD & CO.
Household Furniture, &c.

JOHN SKINNER, 115, FINE STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for

WINCHESTER REPAIRING ARMS CO.'S
Repeating Rifles, Carbines and Muskets, Model
1866 and 1870, Plain Mounted or Gold, Silver,
or Nickel-Plated, and Beautiful Engraved.

METALLIC CARTRIDGES
of all sizes and kinds for Pistols or Rifles
of their make.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at
this Port, under the Style or Firm,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS,
ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS,
BY WILLIAM DUNPHY & CO.
Late Manager of the Novelty Iron Works,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1877. [Im310]

W.M. DUNPHY.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE SKELTON VULLI is
authorized to SIGN our Firm from this

date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. [Im251]

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date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. [Im251]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having established themselves
from 1868 as COMMISSION
AGENTS and CUSTOMS BROKERS, under
the Style or Firm of

POO YUEN KUNG at HONGKONG,

POO YUEN CHING at CANTON,

POO YUEN CHUNG at SHANGHAI.

Apply to

K. LIN MHONE.

Amoy, 1st March, 1878. [Im395]

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K. LIN MHONE.

Amoy, 1st March, 1878. [Im395]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at
this Port, under the Style or Firm of

SHIRLEY HOUSE WEST POINT,

immediately.

THEMSES BUILDINGS, either as an
Office House, or in Parts of Apartments.

Godown accommodation if required. Immediate
Possession.

Apply to

TITNER & CO.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [Im496]

NOTICE.

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POO YUEN CHUNG at SHANGHAI.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1878.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY".)

This Comprehensive Work, now in the
SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been
compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE
SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to
render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.
It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.**THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.****THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPoa.****THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.****THE DIRECTORY FOR PAKHOI.****THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.****THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.****THE DIRECTORY FOR AMoy.****THE DIRECTORY FOR FÖRMOSA.****THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.****THE DIRECTORY FOR WENCHOW.****THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.****THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.****THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.****THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.****THE DIRECTORY FOR WUHUA.****THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.****THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.****THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.****THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENSIN.****THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.****THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.****THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.****THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.****THE DIRECTORY FOR NIIGATA.****THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.****THE DIRECTORY FOR HIROGO.****THE DIRECTORY FOR HAKODATE.****THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.****THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.****THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.****THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.****THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.****THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.**

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-litho-

graph of a**PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;****THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF****SHANGHAI;**

A Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS**(Designed expressly for the Work);****and****MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.**

The Directory for 1878 contains several new features and improvements, and will be found as complete as possible.

The Chronicle and "Directory" is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Pribal, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$1; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACAO Mr. L. de Gama.**SWATOW Messrs. Campbell & Co.****AMoy Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.****FÖRMOSA Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.****FOOCHOW Messrs. Hedges & Co.****NINGPO Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'għajnejha.****SHANGHAI Messrs. Hall & Holtz.****HONGKONG Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.****YOKOHAMA Messrs. Hall & Holtz.****CHEFOO Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.****NEWCHWANG Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.****TIENSIN Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.****PEKING Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly.****NAGASAKI The C. and J. Trading Co.****YOKOHAMA The C. and J. Trading Co.****SAIGON Messrs. Hedges & Co.****SINGAPORE Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Martin.****BANGKOK Messrs. Mattheson, Julian & Co.****LONDON Mr. P. Alcan, Clement's Lane.****LONDON Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.****LONDON Messrs. Bates, Head & Co.****SANFRANCISCO Mr. L. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.****NEW YORK Messrs. S. M. Pettigrew & Co., 37, Park Row.****NOTICE.****PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION****AT THE****"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.**

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed.

IN THE BEST STYLE**and at****SUCH PRICES****as will bear.****FAVOURABLE COMPARISON****with****ANY IN THE EAST.****"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,****HONGKONG.****CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,****the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN,****&c., &c.****Published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily****Press on the Morning of the Departure****of the English Mail.****contains the****LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE****INTELLIGENCE,****REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF****COMPANIES,****THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,****together with the****POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS****of the Foreigner.**

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements &c., &c.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

E. CRATETON WILCOX.**NOTICE.**

A. S. WATSON AND CO. FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency, the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highnesses the DUKE of EDINBURGH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFORMERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN, AND AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE. To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications of editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.**HONGKONG, MARCH 5TH, 1878.**

We regret to hear that the feeling of hostility to the Chinese immigration which has grown up in Queensland has now spread to the Northern Territory. A meeting has been held at Port Darwin, at which resolutions were passed condemning the introduction of Chinese into the Territory. The opposition to the Chinese has undoubtedly been set on foot by the European gold diggers, who object to them because they are not good for trade, and because they might surely be allowed to take over the gold fields.

It is true that the Chinese do not prospect, but they are content to take other's leavings, and they might surely be allowed to take over the gold fields.

On the other hand, the Chinese are

not only good for trade, but are also

useful to the European gold diggers, as

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EXTRACTS.

THE BABY.

Once upon a midnight dreary, whilst I waited, faint and weary,
On the hither till the doctor expected tidings bore.
What was I doing, nicely napping, dreaming of what
Dreaming of what then was happening? Other side yes,
Sleep the while there and whispered, opening the chamber door.
"The boy!" and nothing more.

Alas, distinctly I remember, by my whisper, twas
December, and I stamped each snorting member, stamped it
on the floor.
Eyes wide open, shudder, as my feet and hands
grow numb;
Oh, such a somber atmosphere! oh, how quickly I
would move!
Oh, such a quietude, the echoes with my deep
sighs more.
But my vigil was not o'er.

For all I thought of snoring came a sound of
liquid pouring.
"Twas a sound that oft, when thirty, I had heard
with joy before;
And now I heard repeating, thro' the darkness sent
I groaning.
Saying, "Who is that that's drinking something in
behind my back?"
For a drop from a chamber, rain out while.
Now nino more.

"Who are you and what do you?"
Presently "fall stout and snuffy mafra" comes
return with a bundle that begins to sob.

Then the hand pink unfolding, soon was it with a
Something like to which my eyes had never gazed
upon before.
Nothing further than it uttered—but I mouthed while
Till I positively muttered, "Tell me all, I would in-
plore!"

Said the matron, "There is little to inform you on
that score."

"In your son, and nothing more."

"Ah," said I, no longer dreaming, with a sudden
"You're a'minty-nurse's seeming, and 'was you
that I heard?"

"Tell me, then, when I may slumber, when this room

Since of childhood such a number in the passage I de-
plore;

Tell me when I may turn in and cause their waiting

Croak that woman! "Never more!"

"Woman!" said I, "nurse, how dare you? If you
do not have care you—
Some body that can spare you, for I'll show to
you the door!" But a woman, calmly sitting, and her brown
gazed in kinship,

In the most unfeeling took the bottle from the
floor.

Took it up, although 'twas empty, took it up from off
the floor, and it said, "Never more!"

"Nurse!" I shouted, "I won't stand it; put it down!"
As my master, I demand it and this room to me
restore.

Take you sanguine from my table; close my bed, for
you are able;

Of course, and the baby take it when it was
herefore;

For I long to sink in slumber—nurse, I'm dying for a
snore!

Quoth that woman, "Never more!"

"Be that word our sign of parting, mortally nurse,"

"I'll print it, pristine."

"Get thee to the Camp outstrange, to where's
that thou went before;

Leave that bottle as a token of the rest that thou hast
brought.

Not so—have I not spoken? Get thee gone, Gamp,

that's the d—o—

Take thy wadros from my bed, and take thyself out
through that door!"

Quoth that woman, "Never more!"

And that monthly nurse is sitting, drinking, in a way
rustling;

In a way—charious luxuriant just behind my chamber
door;

Thus for weeks she has been sleeping, now from my
own chamber keeping;

By the time of her heating, till my heart of hearts
is sore;

Fearing that her shadow never will be lifted from my
room;

And still smelling strong of spirit, who through yon-
deropen door.

Shall be lifted—Never more!

MR. BRIGHT'S LATEST MISQUO-
TATION.

"Argus," in *Land and Water*, writes—it is
enough to make Lord Macaulay sit in his grave when Mr. Bright says, in Manchester, "I recollect one of our poets—James
Montgomery, I think—begun a poem in these
words—"

"How ye breathe gently blowing,
Wait me to that happy hour,
When ye shall be flying—
India's realms their treasures pour."

As a matter of fact, India's treasures don't
come from fountains at all, and no one knew
that better than Mr. Montgomery. Lord
Macaulay alone excepted. Why cannot states-
men like such fables be?

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN LONDON.
(By a Member of the Royal Statistical Society)
84,386 Scotchmen said "Slaught'r."
64,000 Scotchmen did not know what the
word meant.

3,211 Scotchmen assumed the kilt.

3,009 Scotchmen assumed that garment
had no right to it.

2 Scotchmen were aware that the ex-
isting clancharts were not ancient
or Gaelic at all, but the invention
of an Edinburgh tailor during
the last century.

1,000,000 Versions of "Auld Lang Syne"
were sung.

800 Scotchmen were eaten by Scotchmen
to the dainty born.

4,002 Savors shut up in the attempt
to follow their example.

72,000 Bottles of "Mountain Dew" were
drunk.

80,000 Scotchmen were ditto.—Punch.

ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING AT MALTA.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and
Duchess of Edinburgh have at last become
popular in the island of Malta by means of
the grand athletic festival which they gave
to the whole garrison and the Mediterranean
Fleet on the 30th November and 1st December.
Hitherto the retirement of the royal pair,
it must be acknowledged, had not caused
the military as well as the civil population
not to view the presence of their illustrious
guests at least with any marked enthusiasm.
Moreover, the extraordinary anti-Russian
feeling in the island had a good deal to do
with the lukewarm loyalty of the place—a
sentiment which manifested itself only rarely
in a very decided manner at the opera, where
a Russian tenor (on November 30th) was
kissed from the stage—and has never since
reappeared—for no other apparent reason
than his nationality—*World.*

A BRUTAL WARDER.

The weather that terrible morning was so
bad that not one of the outside gaols went
to work. A was stripped to his trousers and
shirt, washing and being the end man, was
close to the window, which blew open. He
stopped a few paces on one side and closed
it, without first asking permission of the
brute who had charge of the ward. He was
an ignorant creature, who stood greatly on
his dignity; his dignity was offended, and
he competed poor A to stand, striped and
wet as he was, at that open window for five
minutes. He did so—was compelled to do
so, or would have been reported; and a report
by "Long-nosed Smith" meant at the
least a "lens of 48 marks," equivalent to a
week's remission of time, or perhaps three
days bread-and-water-in-solitary confine-
ment. The long-faced warder's dignity was
satisfied, he himself would rather have been
disobedient and had a good report against
what he would call a "gentleman's lag." I
dare say to forget the circumstances.

the many acts of brutality he did, to my
knowledge committed; but that day he
denounced my friend. Poor A, though a cold he
never recovered from it settled with his lungs,
and after a long and painful illness, it car-
ried him off at least ten or fifteen years
before his time—*Five Years of Penal Ser-
vitude. By One who has Undergone it.*

THE RUSSIANS OF TO-DAY.

SIERRA, THE FREE COLONIES AND MINES.
The Siberian convicts of the richer sort,
who are allowed to maintain themselves, live
in villages whose male population never
exceeds 200 souls. The colonies are scattered
down to no end, until the St. Petersburg
convict, who lives in the same house, is
connected with a Nihilist conspiracy, have
been consigned to the mines in pursuance of
a sentence of hard labour. It must always
be understood that a sentence of Siberian
hard labour means death. The Russian
convict, well known, that to live for
years in the atrocious tortures of the mines
is humanly impossible, and consequently
the use of an amputation to replace the term
of capital punishment is merely a piece with
which the criminal is allowed to live.

Hybridity of all official statements is
seen. Once a week a papa himself an
oxen, a son and transported together
they are always placed apart. The dwellings
vary in size and comfort. Some built
the expense of aristocrats in trouble, and
costs will furnish; others are more
house, whose principal furniture is a big stove.
In those terrible regions beyond Tomsk, and
still further beyond the Jensis, winter pre-
vails during nine months of the year, and
keep up their strength; anyhow, the un-
fortunate, the only drag of comfort, they
expect on this earth. One shudders to
think of the state of the better educated men
who refuse the consolation of occasionally
drowning their sorrows in liquor. What
most be the plight of professors, journalists,
landowners, who have been condemned to die
by justice for the crime of emitting Liberal
opinions, which in England bring a man
to great honour and comfort on every side?
Perhaps those English Liberals who feel
kindly towards Russian humanitarianism
would pick up a notion or two if they could
interview some of their Muscovite colleagues
earring the reward for their progressive
theories underground, with a drunken priest
to write them homilies.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Women are only used in the mines as slaves,
but a certain amount of payment than the men
receive by the dozen have been sent
down to no end, until the St. Petersburg
convict, who lives in the same house, is
connected with a Nihilist conspiracy, have
been consigned to the mines in pursuance of
a sentence of hard labour. It must always
be understood that a sentence of Siberian
hard labour means death. The Russian
convict, well known, that to live for
years in the atrocious tortures of the mines
is humanly impossible, and consequently
the use of an amputation to replace the term
of capital punishment is merely a piece with
which the criminal is allowed to live.

Hybridity of all official statements is
seen. Once a week a papa himself an
oxen, a son and transported together
they are always placed apart. The dwellings
vary in size and comfort. Some built
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STORY OF VON WRANGEL.

Here is a story of Von Wrangel, just re-
ceived. The General was a native of Stettin,
where in 1849 his family lived. In
1849, when the troubles in Berlin occurred
also an outbreak in Stettin; the populace
seized, among other hostages for Wrangel,
good conduct, among his own wife, and notified
him that if he entered the capital with his
troops they would shoot her. This threat
had no effect on the rough old fellow. At
the appointed time he rode through the
Brandenburg gate at the head of his soldiers,
and down Unter den Linden to the scene of
trial. His work was done without hesi-
tation, and even with enthusiasm, and no one
dared to remind him of his impelled sin.

Some days afterwards the news came that
the threat had not been executed, and that
the tender hostage had been released. Then
a staff officer asked Wrangel if he had not
done a good work with their charges. They
suffer the latter to roam within a radius
of five versts from their villages and to kill
birds according to their fancy. Twice a year
an inspector-general goes round the
colonies to collect reports and bring pardons;
and then the governors have the privilege of
resounding to the Czar's clemency orders
who have committed acts of courage in saving
life or helping to quell rebellion. Unfortunately,
such recommendations are seldom
listened to, because it is notorious that
governors have often invented acts of courage
for pecuniary consideration.

There comes a fearful time in the lives
of the exiles who have their families with them.
Their sons grow up, and must go away to
serve in the army; their daughters, of the
age of twenty, have to choose between re-
turning to Russia or marrying an exile and
remaining settled in Siberia. Once the sons
and daughters have gone their parents see no
more of the child, cruel as this separation

is, many parents prefer it to allowing their
children to linger in their wastes
where they themselves have suffered so
much. Sometimes a young exile falls in love
with the daughter of a fellow-exile; and then
there is a dismal romance, for it depends
on the governor whether leave shall be
granted for a marriage, and this functionary,
acting on orders from head-quarters,
may refuse it. It has happened, again, that a
female exile has been granted, and has ob-
tained her pardon just after she had sent in
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SHARED FAIRLY.

In the early history of Ohio there existed
a tolerably stringent game law, but it was
often regarded as obsolete—not so, however,
in the following case.—In one of the more
sparsely-peopled counties lived a very poor
but honest farmer. One Sunday morning
early, he saw a fine buck looking over his
front gate. Without thinking of consequences
he took down his rifle and shot him. The
governor and his family with them
had come to the county to stay for a week.
They suffered the latter to roam within a radius
of five versts from their villages and to kill
birds according to their fancy. Twice a year
an inspector-general goes round the
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